BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month,	$1 00	Daily Paper, 6 months,	$5 00
" " 3 "	3 00	" " 12 "	8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1863.

"FOREIGN DISPATCHES"—ANOTHER SENSATION.—The *Examiner* of Thursday has the following sensational paragraph:

We learn that our Government has received within the last day or two, official dispatches of an important nature through the Spanish Consul at Charleston, Franc Monoz Ramon de Moncada, just arrived from the North. He was among the passengers brought up by the flag of truce boat on last Monday, and it was understood that he was the bearer of official dispatches to the authorities here. In fact he freely avowed this himself, but did not disclose the nature of the dispatches he bears, further than to say that "it was good news, and would be announced in the papers in a day or so." The incredulity with which this announcement was received by some of our men, gave way to a confidence of the fact by his earnest and reiterated statements.

In the passage up the river he treated our prisoners with many marks of respect and kindness. He manifested the greatest anxiety of the fight at Charleston, and expressed a great desire to reach there in time to witness it. As soon as his mission here was completed, and his dispatches delivered, he left yesterday evening for Charleston.

MCCLELLAN'S MARYLAND CAMPAIGN.—General McClellan's "preliminary report" of his campaign, since the evacuation of Harrison's landing, has been published in a Washington paper, the *Republican*. One may conjecture what a valuable contribution to *history will* be the main body of the report when we find this in the preface:

The objects and results of this brief campaign may be summed up as follows: In the beginning of the month of September the safety of the national capital was seriously endangered by the presence of a victorious enemy, who soon after crossed into Maryland and then directly threatened Washington and Baltimore, while they occupied the soil of a loyal State and threatened an invasion of Pennsylvania. The army of the Union, inferior in numbers, wearied by long marches, deficient in various supplies, worn out by numerous battles, the last of which had not been successful, first covered by its movements the important cities of Washington and Baltimore, then boldly attacked the victorious enemy in their chosen strong position and drove them back with all their superiority of numbers into the State of Virginia.

GREENSBORO'.—An election was held in Greensboro' last Monday for Mayor and six commissioners, which resulted as follows:

A. P. Eckel, Mayor. Jed. H. Lindsay, Geo. Albright, A. Whittington, Michael Brown, Julius A. Gray, Dr. A. C. Caldwell, Commissioners.

THE GEORGIA GOVERNORSHIP.—The following gentlemen have been mentioned as candidates for Governor of Georgia: Joseph E. Brown, Robert Toombs, E. G. Cabaniss, L. J. Gartrell, Ambrose R. Wright, Mark A. Cooper, James Gardner.

Notice.—Will be married at the Catholic Church in this city, on Sunday, the 12th inst., Serg't. H. C. SMITH, of Camp Holmes, to Miss MELINDA PYLES, of this county, instead of last Sunday, as advertised on account of sickness. April 10-3t*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DAVENPORT FEMALE COLLEGE,
LENOIR, N. C.,
(NEAR THE MOUNTAINS.)

REV. A. G. STACY, PRESIDENT AND PROFESSOR of Mental and Moral Science and English Literature.

Rev. GEORGE F. ROUND, A. B., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Science and Ancient Languages.

J. S. MONTGOMERY, Esq., Assistant in Mathematics.

Mrs. C. AMELIA WILBUR, Instructress in Literary Department.

Miss EMMA RANKIN, Instructress in Music.

Miss SARAH T. RANKIN, Instructress in Ornamental Department.

Mrs. C. F. STACY, Superintendent of Social and Domestic duties.

A. A. SCROGGS, M. D., Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene.

For the present year there will be an irregular Collegiate term, divided into two Sessions. The Summer Session will commence May 28th and close August 31st. The second Session will begin September 1st and end December 2d.

Charges per Session of half Term, payable strictly in advance:

Board	$70
Tuition	18
Preparatory Department, Section No. 1	10
Section No. 2	8
Music	18
Drawing	13
Painting—Oil and Pastel	18

Ancient Languages, etc., extra. Washing extra. Students to furnish their own lights, sheets, pillow cases, towels, etc.

The College is beautifully situated in a mountainous region, remote from the ravages of the enemy; climate unsurpassed for health and comfort; buildings ample. No effort will be spared to make the Institution equal to the best Female Colleges in the Confederacy. For further particulars apply to the President at Abbeville Court House, S. C. Those who expect to patronize the College this year would do well to notify us of the fact at their earliest convenience. Breakfasting in Salisbury, passengers may dine in Lenoir on the same day. The President will take charge of students at Statesville May 27th and conduct them to Lenoir. April 11-1w

MATRIMONIAL.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMAN, OF GOOD MORAL character, handsome and intelligent, and members of General D. H. Hill's old division, wishes to engage a correspondence with two young Ladies with accomplished acquirements. Will find it to their interest to address B. A. TAYLOR and J. S. THOMAS, Co. A, 14th Regiment N. C. Troops, Richmond, Va. April 11-3t*

FOR SALE.

A STORE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE WESTEN Ward, near the Central Depot. For information, apply to the Editor of the PROGRESS.
April 11-5t*

WANTED.

A SITUATION AS AN ACCOUNTANT OR BOOK KEEPER, or a CLERKSHIP in any respectable business, the duties of which will be performed chiefly within doors, by a gentleman some years above conscription, who has had many years experience in mercantile pursuits, in one of our eastern towns, now in the hands of the enemy.

References will be given as to his qualifications, &c. Address "S. C. J." Company Shops, N. C.
April 10-3t*

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

FROM 10 to 300 BOXES TOBACCO. FOR SALE by FRANK I. WILSON, Auc'r.
April 9-1w

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 4.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$8
" Dried	$3
BACON—Hog round	30c—$1
BEEF	30c
BEESWAX	60c
BEANS	$4
BUTTER	$1 25@1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$1
" Wax—By the box	$1.25
" Adamantine	$3
" Sperm	$4
CORN—per Barrel	$17 50@$12
CHICKENS	$1
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	50@60c
FLOUR—Family	$50
" Superfine	$40
" Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3@$3 50
GEESE	$1
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	80c
MOLASSES	$7@$8
MEAL	$4
NAILS—Scarce	$1
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$3
" Irish	$4
PEAS—Ground	$7
" Stock	$3 50
" White Table	$4
RAGS	8@10c
RICE	25c
RYE	$4
SALT	$12 50
SUGAR—Brown	$1
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	75c
TURKEYS	$5
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown,	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	John W Hinton	H MacRae
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	H T Guion / T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams		D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales		
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	G W Hammond
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	H D Lee
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	T H Sharpe
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	
18	Thos J Purdie	Forney George	
19		Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	Robert H Gray	C C Cole
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C G Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	Edward R Liles	
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance	John L McDowell	
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Asheraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George G Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	Wm A Jenkins	W L Saunders
47	Geo H Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan		
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer	Wm W Proffitt	J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60	Jos A McDowell	Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Pate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 18th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 64th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Co. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The house contains 21 rooms, and all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned. J. H. RUSS.
March 17-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

AUCTION SALE.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY 14TH. instant, about 10 o'clock, at Charlotte, N. C., a very fine case of

AMPUTATING INSTRUMENTS,
and some other
SURGICAL INSTUMENTS.

Also, a good second hand BUGGY, (very little worn,) and HARNESS, the property of the late J. W. Caldwell.
April 8-6t

VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR RALEIGH FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIDENCE, ONE MILE East of the Capitol, with 365 Acres of land attached, one hundred and seventy Acres of which is cleared. The House contains eight rooms and is in good repair.
April 8-d2w F. P. HAYWOOD.

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

20 BARRELS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR FOR sale. Apply to the Editor of the PROGRESS.
April 4-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT IRON FRAME ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE for sale by JAS. PIRSSON, Hargett street, opposite Fair Ground. March 16-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

HATS AND CAPS JUST RECEIVED
AT HARDING'S
April 9th, 1863.

5 DOZEN FINE BLACK FELT HATS
2 dozen Fine Colored Felt HATS
5 dozen Officers Military CAPS,
10 dozen Privates Military CAPS,
10 dozen Oil Silk Cap COVERS,
10 dozen Fancy Marseilles VESTS.
April 9-1w*
Register and Standard copy three times.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C. March 11-tf

50 SHOE MAKERS WANTED.

50 SHOE MAKERS ARE WANTED TO MAKE PEG SHOES for the army.
R. H. ROUNTREE & CO.,
April 4-1w* Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

WAS LODGED IN THE COMMON JAIL ON THE — February, a negro man, who says his name is BLOUNT, and belongs to Wm. May, of Pitt Co., N. C.—Said negro is supposed to be about 22 years old, very dark brown, very stout, and about 5 feet 7 inches high.—The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay Jail fees, or the negro will be disposed of according to law.
W. S. YOUNG,
March 19-tf Louisburg, N. C.

CONFEDERATE HOUSE,

THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED ON FAYETTEVILLE Street, No. 15, and is open for the reception of transient visitors. The proprietor will do all in his power to make his guests comfortable. He has rooms suitable for families, and his accommodations are as good as any in the City. Custom is solicited. T. R. FENTRESS.
March 16-d1m.] Raleigh, N. C.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at
P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27tf- Near Towles.'

TO RENT,

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, A COMFORTable Dwelling and out buildings near Central Depot, Raleigh, N. C. Apply to N. C. Railroad Agent, at his office. April 4-1w*

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK.
March 24-tf.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A COMMON LEATHER POCKET BOOK OR PORT Monnaie, containing a small sum of money, was picked up on Hillsborough street, and left at the Progress Office. The owner can have it by applying and describing property. March 2-tf

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD; OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.
Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres.

FOUND.

IN THE STREET A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. THE owner can have it by calling at this office, discribing property and paying for this advertisement.
March 7-tf

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY TWO WEEKS SINCE FROM THE subscriber, WILLIAM, a yellow boy nearly white, about 12 years old. Said boy is bound to me by his mother Mary Revolls, formerly lived in Hillsboro', and I am informed has been to Camp Holmes and gone off with a white man from there, he passing as a white boy. I will pay the above reward for any information that will lead to his apprehension. J. M. HARRIS.
April 7-2w

600 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension of the following named negroes, who left my plantation near Kittrell's, Granville county, on the night of the 23d, viz:

DANNIEL, 50 years old, dark, low and well set.
LEE, 30 or 40 years old, yellow medium height.
JERRY, 30 years old, bright tall and likely.
JOE, 20 years old, dark, medium height.
SAMBO, 14 or 15 years old, dark and thick of hearing.
CELIA, young woman, 17 or 18 years old, well grown.

Lee has a wife at Mr. Thos. G. Tucker's near Gaston, N. C.

Celia also has relations at Mr. Tucker's.

They are no doubt making their way to the Yankees in the Eastern part of this State.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement so that I can get them, or $100 for either. BALDY A. CAPEHEART.
Feb 25-tf

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.
NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $2 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS WILL BE PAID. Apply at this OFFICE. April 8-3t*

WANTED.

EMPTY BLACKING-BOXES IN ANY QUANTITIES, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE. April 8-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[Office on Fayetteville Street.]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J. Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON the various Railroads, and the additional expense incurred in running my horses night and day, and the high price of forage, it will be necessary to raise the fare to $1.00 on the Omnibus.

All persons with baggage would do well to see that it is on the baggage wagon before leaving the Depot, otherwise I will not be responsible for it. Persons going to the various Hotels would study their interest by taking the Omnibus, or they may not be able to get rooms.

The above to take effect on and after the 14th day of March, 1863. J. B. FRANKLIN,
Proprietor of the Omnibus Line.
March 13-1m*

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 18-tf

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
POST OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT...7.30 A. M.

Eastern	" " "	7.30	"
Fayetteville	" " "	8.30	"
Western	" " "	11	"
Augusta	" " "	7.30	"
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at		12	M
Summerville opens Thursday at		5	P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at		11	A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at		11	"
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at		12	M
Northern mail closes daily at		9	A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at		9	"
Fayetteville mail closes daily at		9	P. M.
Western mail closes daily at		9	"
Augusta mail closes daily at		9	"
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at		2	"
Summerville closes Fridays at		8	A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at		9	P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at		1	"
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at		1	"

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
March 18-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$5 00
Two days	1 50	One month	9 00
Three days	2 00	Two months	15 00
Four days	2 50	Three months	25 00
Five days	3 00	Six months	40 00
One week	3 50	Twelve months	60 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Conscript Office.
CAMP HOLMES, April 6, 1863.

ORDER No. 6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INSTRUCtions have been received from the Bureau of Conscription, that all cases of irregularity of substitution by enrolled Conscripts must be disregarded, as the Camp of Instruction is the only place designated by General Orders No. 82 (A. and I. G. O.,) 1862, where Substitutes can be received.

No enrolled Conscript has the right to place a Substitute in any Company in service, but must offer him at the Camp of Instruction.

By order of P. MALLETT,
Col. Comd'g of Conscripts for N. C.
J. C. PEACE, Adjutant. April 9-3t
Raleigh Standard, State Journal, Wadesboro' Argus, Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Salisbury Watchman, Asheville News and Charlotte Bulletin, please copy three times and send the bills to the Progress Office.

Adj't and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Jan. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. THE FOLLOWING ORDERS ARE PUBLISHED for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Recognizing the necessity of officers of railroads having full control of their business in order to ensure safety and dispatch in transportation, military officers are prohibited from interfering with the engines, cars, running of trains, or with the control and management in any way of railroads.

II. When transportation of troops or freights by railroad is necessary, a Quartermaster or other authorized officer, shall make requisition for the same upon the superintendent or proper officer of the railroad, furnishing the necessary evidence of transportation, and delivering the troops or freight to be transported.

III. In the event that more freight is to be transported over any road than the road has the ability to carry promptly, the officer furnishing evidence of transportation will indicate to the railroad officer what shall take precedence. In the absence of any special order as to what freight shall go first the railroad officer shall be governed by any General order the Quartermaster General may issue in regard thereto.

IV. Where troops or freight is to be moved out of the usual routine of a railroad, the officer having charge of such movement, will fix with the superintendent, or other officer of the road on which the movement is to be made the day and hour of departure, and when so fixed, the troops or freight must be ready at the appointed time.

V. In the event of any military necessity for an unusual movement at any particular point the commanding officer at such a post will communicate fully the character and extent of service, to the principal officer of the road or roads from which it is required, and ask the personal supervision of the proper railroad officers to the duty.

VI. Quartermaster and Commissaries will exercise discretion in shipping freight not wanted for immediate use, and that may be stored at safe and convenient points, taking care not to block up roads and thereby impede transportation.

VII. When it is necessary to send a special messenger with freight, such messenger must travel with the freight placed in his charge, and his transportation shall be so specified on its face, in order to prevent him from travelling in any other way.

VIII. Enrolling officers will permit conscripts, enrolled while in the employment of railroads, to remain at their duties until Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., decides as to who of them it is necessary should be detailed for service on the road.

IX. Any violation of these orders, or remissness on the part of railroad officers to perform promptly all Government transportation will be reported to Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., who will indicate from time to time where his headquarters will be.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Jan 12-1w Adjutant and Inspector General.

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,
WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.
The public may expect
GOOD FARE,
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!

T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House,
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.
MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge.
Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.
An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.
A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.
Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.
The Cars leave daily.
nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & CO.

W. H. HARDEE,
LATE DAVIS & HARDEE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
March 24-1m* Petersburg, Va.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!!!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THOroughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one-half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c—very valuable.
5. Detergent Fluid—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6. Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
10. Extrait Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furniture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fireproof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $5.00; eight for $6.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address, (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.
March 24-1w

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.
T. J. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1863.

Terms, &c.—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress One year	- - -	$8 00
" " Six months	- - -	5 00
" " Three months	- -	3 00
" " One month	- - -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

Army Letters.—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the PROGRESS. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

We are not of those who believe that coersive legislation is necessary to feed our army. In fact we believe it can only be done and that it can best be done by appeals to the patriotism of the people. Some among us seem to think everything must be done by force and such would have crops regulated by legislative enactments.

Virginia has passed laws regulating the planting of tobacco, and a rule or ruin faction in this State have urged a call of the Legislature to perpetrate a similar folly here. Suppose it should be done, does any one suppose that men who disregard the law relative to converting grain into whisky would pay the slightest attention to it? Or would those who evade the 75 per cent. law of Congress regulating the profit on manufactures care for a decree of the legislature regulating the amount of cotton and tobacco they should cultivate? We think not. The fact is, if there is not enough patriotism left in the country that can be reached by such appeals as that recently made by Gov. Vance, to feed the army, our cause is hopelessly gone. Some who want legislation on the subject have no respect for or confidence in the masses of the people. They belong to that class that would choke the voice of the people and establish a one man power, and lose no opportunity to impose their "strong government" notions upon the people.

We have great confidence in the patriotism and intelligence of the masses, and believe that if the farmers of the country are appealed to in a proper spirit, and persuasion instead of force brought to bear upon them, that cotton and tobacco will be dropped almost entirely and immense bread and provision crops raised the present year. The people are not yet slaves—or at least they think they are not—and they will not be treated as such by insolent officials or petty demagogues.

A portion of the farmers of Franklin County have held a meeting and passed patriotic resolutions, pledging themselves to raise no crop for sale but provisions this year. This is a step in the right direction, and we hope to see similar meetings held in all the counties of the State. By an appeal to patriotism and public opinion, and consultation among the farmers themselves, much may be done to quench the thirst for gain, and men who had made up their minds to plant cotton and tobacco may be induced to desist. The example set by Franklin is a good one and we commend it to the other counties.

Foolish legislation, tyrannical enactments and usurpation of authority will not secure the independence of the Confederacy, for when the patriotism of the masses of the people gives way our condition is hopeless. But such is not the case. The people of the South have stood by the cause of their country and made such sacrifices as have seldom been made before, and if their rights and feelings be respected by rulers and law-makers the cause will never fail for want of supplies.

The Governor's address should be read by every man in the State, and the leading farmers of the different counties cannot perform a better work than to get the farmers of their respective counties to assemble that the address may be read to them, and that such action may be taken as may be deemed proper. Franklin has led off, what county will follow? We will cheerfully publish the proceedings of all such meetings when forwarded, and we will also publish lists of the names of men who shall plant large crops of tobacco or cotton, for market, this year, when furnished by responsible parties.

Washington.

The same feverish anxiety for news from Washington still prevails and the streets are full of rumors, some of them very ridiculous.

We have late advices from below and while there had been considerable cannonading between our artillery and the gunboats, there had been no engagement at all on land. An intelligent gentleman right from Greenville states that Gen. Hill can take Washington and that he will take it. But whether such is really his intention or not no one really knows. We may expect exciting news from there at any time.

Charleston.

Our latest dispatches from Charleston are up to Thursday night. Had the engagement been renewed yesterday we should most likely have received dispatches. Whatever may reach us between this and Monday's issue will be placed on our bulletin board.

ENROLLING MAGISTRATES.—We learn that Col. Mallett has received instructions from the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond, to enroll magistrages immediately, with orders not to put them in camp but to leave them at home until called for. After they are enrolled we suppose it won't be long before the call comes.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—Gov. Vance summoned the Council of State to assemble in this City on yesterday, and a potion of them met, but no quorum being present, they are to meet again to-day, when it is thought a quorum will be present.

HANGING.—Four negroes were hung at Hillsboro' yesterday. A large number of persons assembled, of course, to see the show, which, in this country, draws better than a circus.

BAD OFF.—A poor fellow in Mobile is writing verses to Ida Vernon, a faded third-rate actress, who has appeared upon the boards in that city.

The wheat crop in the vicinity of Shelbyville, Tenn., is spoken of as very promising.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—J. M. W., 2d Regiment, Company K, N. C. Troops, is informed that the resolutions relative to the death of W. N. Carter, were received and published, and a copy of the paper containing them sent to W. F. H. The $10 also came to hand on the 28th March, since which time the paper has been faithfully sent to the two names indicated in the letter, and addressed to the Richmond post office, and we doubt not but they are crammed away there now in some receptacle set apart to the suppage or detention of North Carolina papers intended for North Carolina troops. The insolence of officials is getting to be so great that there are but few post offices in the country that are attended to, but we suppose the one at Richmond is worse by far than any of the country establishments. Our paper is mailed faithfully, and if it does not reach subscribers we cannot help it, however much we may regret the evil complained of.

Rev. R. J. Graves.

HILLSBORO', April 9.

The Rev. R. J. Graves was brought here to-day, we learn, for an examination into the condition of his mind. His reason, it is thought, has given way on account of the prosecution by the Government for treason. He was examined by Dr. Strudwick, but the result is not yet known. ENO.

PUBLIC MORALS OF RICHMOND.—A letter from Richmond to the Knoxville *Register* says:

The evils incident to revolution are in this city developed in their worst aspect. Citizens of Richmond are not affected by them, but the crowds which congregate in the Capital, of both sexes, give abundant evidence of the rapid progress of social demoralization growing out of the unhappy condition of our country. I cannot say more, without saying too much, and can give you no adequate conception of the looseness of morals that is becoming prevalent among those whose necessities open the gateway to all vices. Gambling, such as would startle habitues of European watering places, is not the worst of the moral calmities that has befallen Richmond. Not only do the Faro banks attract "depositors" from civil and military classes of society, but men who stand high, at least officially, above Congressmen and Major Generals, nightly resort to the magnificent gambling hells of Richmond. I have visited such establishments in Eastern and Southern cities, but have entered none in which the spirit of utter recklessness was so strongly betrayed as in those of this city.

The vice of gaming contracted in the army over an "innocent game of old sledge," becomes the absorbing passion of the gamester in the Faro banks of Richmond. The hope of sudden wealth, the insatiate love of excitement, the desperation resulting from the loss of fortune by the calamities of war, the destruction of social restraints, and the absence of those which wives and children throw about men, have all combined to fill this city with reckless gamblers.

Women from all the States and cities of the South visit Richmond. They would reach the army, and often find it impossible. They have not anticipated the vastness of the expenditures to which they would be subjected. Their very necessities suggest a course of conduct which it is needless to portray. Penniless, helpless, unadvised, unrestrained by the presence of those to whom they are known, they resort to means of securing assistance of which at home they would never have dreamed. Religion is a stranger among the floating population of Richmond. Sunday, in this city, is the day of high carnival for all vices. Patriotism might well weep when beholding this aspect of the moral condition of the Capitol of the Confederacy.

DURATION OF THE WAR.—The *Appeal* of the 30th discusses the probable duration of the war, and reaches the conclusion that the conflict cannot end earlier than the Spring or Summer of 1865. In this, it is believed, that journal differs from the great majority of the thinking men of the country. It does not seem to estimate the necessary effects of that *exhaustion of resources* inseparably consequent upon the putting forth of such vast effort as that which characterizes the present struggle. All modern nations have realized this exhaustion from war long continued; and they have been compelled to yield to the force of natural and economic laws, and make peace without regard either to the dictates of passion or interest. No nation in modern times has ever marshalled such vast numbers in the field, or incurred such appalling expenditures for war purposes, as the States of the North have done and are doing, under the usurped power of a maddened faction. Already the effects of this abstraction of labor and absorption of capital, are beginning to be felt severely at the North, and this stress of suffering must continue to increase with the continuance of the war. That still augmented drafts upon the resources of that region, both in the absorption of means, the diversion of labor, the paralysis of life's commerce, and the destruction of men, could be borne for two or three more years, without producing results, long before the expiration of such a period, which would arrest, if not destroy, the Federal Government, is what we cannot conceive.

The means at last, according to the *Appeal*, which will end the war and restore peace, will be the triumph of the *peace party* at the North, through the ballot-box at the next Presidential election, and to become practically effective after the expiration of Lincoln's term, 4th March, 1865. This theory prescribes for peace at a fixed period in the future, dependent upon a certain political action of the Northern masses, and excluding all other influences, powers and events which may hasten or necessitate the same result. At any rate, our peace is reserved for us and we are to have it and enjoy it, although we are not "to conquer a peace." No account is made of the effect of great Confederate victories, should such occur; or of an acquired power upon the sea, should it occur; or the possession of the Mississippi river, and the recapture of New Orleans, should these events occur; or of bloody commotion and conflict at the North, should these occur; or of the postponed, but inevitable action of the great maratime and commercial nations, should these occur; or the legislative action of the next Federal House of Representatives, which meets in December next.

The *Appeal* rejects from the solution of the problem any, or all of these potent elements. If its views were received as true, they could only exert a chilling and depressing influence upon the Southern people. If we held them, we would not promulge them. But we do not hold such views. Our inductions lead us to a different period for closing the war. We are more than hopeful that the present is is the last season of the strife, and that our deliverance is near at hand.—*Mississippian.*

The Charleston *Mercury* of Tuesday morning has the following:

The Hour at Hand.—The enemy's fleet off this harbor yesterday consisted of nine iron-clads (eight turretted Monitors and the *Ironsides*), besides about thirty wooden war steamers of various classes. During yesterday afternoon, it was stated with confidence that the iron-clads had all crossed the bar and anchored within. At all events, their movements were such as to induce the anticipation that the thunders of the conflict will be heard before our next issue shall meet the eyes of our readers.

The reports that reach us from below indicate that the enemy is also vigorously preparing for a land attack, probably by the way of James' Island. Twenty-five transports were in the Stono River yesterday, and six regiments of Yankee troops are reported to have been landed upon Cole's Island. So that it is likely enough that we shall have to deal with the enemy's land and naval forces about the same time.

FROM CHARLESTON!

PARTICULARS OF THE BOMBARDMENT ON THURSDAY—DAMAGE TO THE IRONCLADS—OUR LOSS, &c.

The following interesting particulars of the terrific bombardment of Forts Sumter and Moultrie by the enemy's iron-clad fleet, on Tuesday last, is from the *Mercury* of Wednesday:

At last the long period of doubt and delay is at an end; and this goodly city, girdled with the fiery circle of its batteries, stands confronted with the most formidable Armada that the hands of man have ever put afloat.

The first scenes in the novel drama of the war, which, we trust, is to add new lustre to the fame of Charleston, has closed. Let us render thanks to the Lord of Hosts that the result, thus far, has been one of proud triumph to our country. As yet, however, we have but entered upon the ordeal. It will be for the next few days to tell the tale of our sad disaster, or complete success.

In view of the reticence which (for reasons of military policy) has heretofore marked our allusions to the presence of the iron clad fleet, a brief review of the events of the week will not be out of place. About noon on Sunday last the first intelligence was flashed to the city from Fort Sumter, that the turrets of the far-famed Monitor gunboats were looming up against the southeastern horizon. During the afternoon the entire fleet hove in sight. Eight Monitors, besides the frigate *Ironsides* and 27 wooden war vessels, took up their position just beyond the bar. As the news became bruited about the city, very many of our noon-combatant population (previously incredulous of danger) made hasty preparations to depart; and every train that has left the city since has gone heavily laden with the eleventh-hour refugees and their effects.

Sunday night passed quietly by. Monday morning brought us reports of the movements of transports up the Stono River, and the debarkation of a considerable force of Yankee troops on Cole's Island. But through out Monday and Monday night, the armored fleet held its position beyond the bar. On Tuesday morning it was observed that another Monitor had arrived, making a force of no less than ten iron-clad vessels, including the *Ironsides*.

At two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon a dispatch from Fort Sumter announced that these ten vessels had crossed the bar, and were cautiously steaming inward—the foremost one having at that time reached a point about three thousand yards from the Fort. The next news was brought to us an hour later, by the dull detonation of the first gun from Fort Moultrie, which was immediately answered by a heavy report and a cloud of white smoke from the turret of one of the Monitors. At ten minutes after three, the enemy having come within range, Fort Sumter opened her batteries, and almost simultaneously, the white smoke could be seen puffing from the low sand hills of Morris and Sullivan's Islands, indicating that the Beauregard Battery on the left, and Battery Wagner on the extreme right, had become engaged. Five of the iron-clads, forming in line of battle in front of Fort Sumter maintained a very rapid return fire, occasionally hurling their 15 inch shot and shell against Fort Moultrie and the minor batteries, but all directing their chief efforts against the east face of Fort Sumter. Gradully, but visibly, the distance between the attacking vessels and the Fort was lessened, and as the enemy drew nearer the firing became hot and almost continuous.

About half past four o'clock the battle became fierce and general. The scene at that hour as viewed from the Battery promenade, was truly grand. Battery Bee had now mingled the hoarse thunder of its guns in the universal din, and the whole expanse of the harbor entrance, from Sullivan's Island to Cumming's Point, became enveloped in the smoke and constant flashes of the conflict. The iron-clads kept constantly shifting their position, but whichever way they went, their ports, always turned towards the battlements of Sumter, poured forth their terrible projectiles against the walls of that famous stronghold. Ever and anon, as the huge shot went ricochetting towards the mark, the water was dashed up in vast sheets of spray, towering far above the parapet of the Fort, while the wreathes of smoke constantly ascending from the barbette guns showed how actively the artillerymen of the post were discharging their duties. In the foreground, our own staunch little iron-clads, the *Palmetto State* and *Chicora*, could be seen steaming energetically up and down their chosen fighting position, evidently impatient to participate in the fray.

Up to this time the frigate *Ironsides* had born a very conspicious part in the fight. Her long hull lay at the distance, apparently, of a mile from our batteries, and her tremendous broadsides were more than once fitly answered by broadsides from the Fort. It soon became apparent that she was unable to stand the severe fire that was directed against her. Steaming rapidly southward, she gave Fort Sumter a few parting shots and withdrew from the action. The *Keokuk*, a double turretted Monitor, soon after followed her example; and before five o'clock the firing had evidently begun to slacken. The remaining Monitors, however, still kept up the bombardment and our forts and batteries replied with undiminished alacrity. At quarter after five, p. m., the Monitors began to retire, and at half past five the enemy fired the last shot of the engagement.

Gratifying as were the general results of the fight, the late hour at which it closed precluded the possibility of our receiving the full details from the Forts. A dispatch from Fort Sumter informs us that the *Ironsides* and *Keokuk* were both very roughly handled, and retired seriously injured. The *Keokuk* had her flag shot down, her boat shot away, three-holes in her smoke stack and a portion of her bow shot off. The practice of our gunners was most creditable. Nearly every shot struck some one of the iron-clads, but with what effect is not known. Fort Sumter was struck 34 times. One of our guns was dismounted, but otherwise the Fort is in good condition. Fort Moultrie is uninjured. The casualties at Fort Sumter were a drummer boy, named Ahrens, mortally wounded; two men severely wounded, and three others slightly injured. At Fort Moultrie, one man was accidentally hurt by a fall from a flag staff, on which he was replacing our flag, which had been shot away. We learn that he afterwards died. Two small houses on the back beach of Sullivan's Island were demolished by the enemy's fire.

After their withdrawal from the action, the enemy's ironclads anchored off Morris Island where they now lie. Many think that the fight will be renewed at daybreak this morning; but up to the time at which we write (3 a. m.) all is quiet. The reports we get from the Stono River say that the enemy's transports still remain in the stream; Doubtless the Yankee generals intend before venturing upon a land attack, to await the issue of the struggle between their ships and our batteries.

NEWSPAPER MOB AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.—A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, gives some particulars of the mobbing of Medary's *Crisis* office, in the former city, a few nights since. The mobbing took place about 11 o'clock at night. About one hundred citizens, dressed in army overcoats, were engaged in the cowardly affair.

During the riot at the office of one of Mr. Medary's daughters, Mrs. Wilson, passed through the crowd, took the subscription books, and was making off with them, when a well-known Abolitionist attempted to take them from her. She took a revolver from her pocket, leveled it at the fellow's head, and denouncing him as a coward fit only to fight women, went off with books, revolver in hand, through the crowd, not one of them daring to interfere with her. The fellow is now in the lock-up for assaulting her. Gov. Tod—an unusual thing for him—stopped at his office until the job was done. He was within one square of the riot during the whole of it. All the military gentlemen in command of United States forces *unfortunately* out of town. Gen. Cooper, within two squares, arrived after it was all over. Capt. Dod, who is a white man, arrived in time to put a guard over the *Statesman* office and protect it. Threats were frequent against the *Enquirer*, Indianopolis *Sentinel*, and Chicago *Times*.

A telegraphic dispatch from Columbus, says:

Col. Medary arrived in the ten o'clock train last night. He met with a reception that must have compensated him for the destruction of his office. He was escorted by an immense crowd to the American Hotel, where he was welcomed by Judge Thruman in a speech that had the ring of the true metal. The reply of Mr. Medary was in excellent taste, and had a happy effect in quieting the excited passions of his indignant friends. A meeting will be held this evening to take measures to protect the property of Democrats against mobs in the future. Retaliation for like outrages will be certain and promp. It will be an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, house for house, and life for life.

OUTLET FOR ILLINOIS MERCHANDIZE.—Two committees have been appointed—one by Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and one by the Mayor of Chicago—to visit Canada for the purpose of consultation in reference to an outlet for produce to tide water.

[illegible] Franklin [illegible] upon her vindication [illegible] herself from the [illegible] by the Washington *Journal* [illegible] the following manner. All the papers of Raleigh will please copy; and it is expected that the *Journal* will make the *amende honorable*.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Monday, April 6th, 1863, a number of the citizens of Franklin County assembled in the Court House in Louisburg, to consider upon the present condition of the country, and the duty of farmers especially, in reference thereto.

On motion N. B. Massenburg, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and W. K. Barham, Secretary of the meeting. The Chairman upon taking his seat announced the object of the meeting, and it was moved and carried that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense and purposes of this meeting, and present them for its consideration. Whereupon the Chair appointed the following gentlemen: Jones Fuller, Jno. G. King, Dr. E. A. Crudup, W. A. Eaton and Charles Skinner.

While the committee were out, the Secretary, by request, read the Governor's address and a letter from Maj. Covington, Quartermaster, of Richmond. His Honor Judge Heath, being present, was called upon, and responded in a brief but effective speech. Dr. Crudup, after the committee came in, also responded to a call of the meeting.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the terrible struggle for independence in which our country is now engaged against a ruthless and vindictive foe, who has shown by legal enactments and proclamations, his purpose to subjugate us, and strip us of every vestige of liberty and property; and, in the language of his Lieutenant General, to "hang liberally," and whereas, our enemies have shown their willingness to sacrifice men and money almost without limit, to accomplish their object, and have even surrendered their own liberties in their efforts to deprive us of ours, the question is now presented to us, the citizens at home, shall we in this trying time fail in our duty to our cause and our country? Shall the greed of gain swallow up in our hearts all the noble aspirations of patriotism, and utterly quench the last spark of gratitude which we owe to the noble and brave men who have left their homes and families, to oppose their bodies, as a living wall, to the flood of barbarism and cruelty that threatens to deluge our land in ruin and desolation? The heart of every true man answers, "Never!" And whereas, the voice of interest warns us that it is wise, when necessary, to sacrifice a part to save the whole. In response, therefore, to the eloquent and patriotic appeal of our noble Governor, it is

1st *Resolved*, That we owe it to our brave men who have taken their lives in their hands and gone into the army; who have met and repelled the insolent invader on so many hard fought fields; and who are still hurling defiance in the face of our discomfited enemy, to supply them with that sustenance without which their gallantry will avail nothing, and to see that their families suffer not for the necessaries of life in their absence, and we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our honors, to redeem this debt.

2d. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of every man in the county at once to reduce the consumption of food by himself and family, to the most economical scale possible, and to dispose freely, and for a moderate price, of the surplus thus saved, to the families of soldiers, and, after supplying their wants, to tender the balance to the Government for the use of the army, for reasonable compensation.

3d. *Resolved*, That we will strain every nerve to raise all the food we can this year, and that any person who shall raise for sale any other crop than provisions, is wanting in gratitude to the soldiers, sympathy for their families, and in true patriotism.

On motion of Dr. Crudup, it was

Resolved, That every farmer in this meeting subscribe his name to the foregoing resolutions.

On motion of Maj. Hill, it was

Resolved, That every farmer who approves the above resolutions subscribe his name thereto, and that a committee of three be appointed in each Captains district to convene meetings similar to this, and that the resolutions especially in regard to planting crops other than breadstuffs, be submitted to each farmer in every district, and the names of those who sign as well as the names of those who refuse to sign, be furnished to this meeting for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to Saturday the 18th inst., when all the farmers of the county are invited to meet at the Court House.

N. B. MASSENBURG, Chairman.
W. K. BARHAM, Sec'y.

Kinston Correspondence.

KINSTON, N. C., April 8, 1863.

Editor Progress: All is quiet here to-day, our soldiers are generally in good health and in fine spirits and should the Yankees make an advance they will meet with a warm reception. By-the-by what has become of Gen. Evans? Gratitude is a passion natural to the human heart and our citizens feel grateful to him for the hard fought battle he made here in defence of their homes and firesides. There has not since the commencement of the war been a more desperate fight than the one fought here in December last. On Friday afternon the enemy attacked our little force, five miles from town. Knowing the large force of the enemy we expected they would be in town by night, but not so. With a determination never to yield, our soldiers kept them at bay until the following Sunday, never giving way but disputing every step, inch by inch, until likely to be flanked and surrounded, they would give back, plant their batteries and commence to fight again, with sleeves rolled up and blackened with the smoke of battle they plied their guns like heroes. Every man fought as if the fate of the battle depended on himself. On Saturday our soldiers made a charge on the enemy, driving them back with great loss. The last struggle was made a few hundred yards from the bridge. Here our little force kept them at bay for several hours. When our soldiers passed through town there was no haste, no confusion; everything moved slowly and in good order. Sir, if you are good at figures tell me if twelve hundred men can keep eighteen thousand at bay two days and nights, how long it will take Abe Lincoln to conquer the South.

The Yankees, after entering our town committed many depredations on our peaceful citizens. They remained here until the next day. They then recrossed the river and burnt the bridge after them. A short time after, we buried some of our brave soldiers that fell on this side of the bridge. On searching one poor fellow, we found in a side pocket next his heart, two letters from his wife. With hands clasped on his bosom, evidently showing that his last thoughts were of his wife and little ones at home. Poor fellow, the noise of the battle has passed away, but his memory will be cherished by his country as long as time shall last, and in future years the aged mother while standing by his grave shall tell her little children of the hard battle fought by the brave General Evans and his little band in defence of their homes and firesides. While standing by his grave I felt proud to think that he was my countryman. Can such men as these be conquered? No sir. The thing is impossible. Sir, the darkest night brings the brightest morn, and when the dawn of liberty shall break on our happy land, though we may mourn the loss of many noble and brave men, yet we will go on hand in hand, brighter and brighter until our country will become a star among the nations of the earth.

Our cause being just we will never despair,
Though hunger and pain we endure;
But shoulder our musket, to the battle repair,
Tis the way our cause to ensure.

CITIZEN.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Later from Charleston—Particulars of the Engagement.

CHARLESTON, April 9.—Six Monitors and the *Ironsides* still lay within the bar, about two and-a-half miles from Fort Sumter. The enemy are waiting for a new machine to remove Torpedoes. Everything is in readiness for the attack.

Senor Moncada, Spanish Consul, who recently left here in a Spanish war steamer, returned to-day via Richmond, having left Washington on Thursday last, on hearing the attack here was imminent. Neither the French nor English Consuls are here.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, April 9.—Accounts from Fort Sumter reflect the highest credit on the garrison for coolness and bravery in the recent fight. When the Monitors were discovered approaching the men were at dinner, but on the sound of the long roll sprang to their guns with cheering, and the battle flag was run up to the air of Dixie played by the band on the parapet and a salute of thirteen guns were fired. Col. Alfred Rhett was commanding officer of the fort, Lieut. Col. Joseph Yates, commanding barbette batteries, and Maj. Ormsby Blanding, casemate batteries. The enemy fired eighty shots at the fort, by which thirty-four struck. The garrison are eager for the next chance at the Monitors.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, April 10.—In the Senate a report from the Committee of Conference recommending that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to a bill exempting mail contractors from military service was concurred in. The House bill amending the copy weight act, and the Senate bill abolishing all ports of delivery in the Confederate States, except such as are also ports of entry, were passed. The Senate then went into secret session.

The House postponed the Superior Court and Circuit bills till next session. A bill to reorganize the Medical Department was passed. The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference relative to the exemption of mail contractors.

A Proclamation from President Davis.

RICHMOND, April 10.—The President will issue a proclamation to-morrow morning urging the people to devote their agricultural labor mainly to the production of crops. He takes an encouraging view of the present situation of affairs and urges the raising of food for man and beast as a means of averting the only danger the Government regards with apprehension. He administers a rebuke to speculators.

From Port Hudson.

PORT HUDSON, April 9.—All quiet here. The entire fleet above and below have disappeared—the former have gone above Bayou Sara. Forty exchanged and paroled prisoners from New Orleans arrived here yesterday. Our troops are in excellent spirits and are vigilantly watching the Yankee vessels. A skiff was captured this morning containing negroes who were attempting to pass the batteries.

A Negro Dispatch Bearer Captured and Hung, &c.

RODNEY, Miss., April 9.—Harrison's pickets captured a negro bearing dispatches from the lower to the upper fleet. The nature of the communication has not been made public. The negro was hung to-day. The enemy have been reinforced with three regiments.

From Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, April 9.—The enemy occupy Lebanon with a division under General Reynolds. They are also in force at Carthage. The news from Kentucky is encouraging. The Louisville *Democrat* spurns the tyranny of the Union Democratic Convention and its platform. All quiet at Columbia. Twenty more prisoners reached here yesterday. Yankee scouts have burned the railroad bridge North of McMinnville.

Railroad Accident--Eleven Soldiers Killed and Wounded.

LYNCHBURG, April 9.—The train which left here this morning on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, with four hundred exchanged Confederate prisoners on board, ran off the track near Lowry's Crossing, wounding seven soldiers, five severely.

Four Negroes Hung.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH.]

HILLSBORO', April 10.—The four slaves found guilty of murder and sentenced by Judge Gilliam at the present term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Orange, were hung at 12 o'clock to-day.

From Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 8.—Everything quiet here. Two more transports left this afternoon, bound up the river. A number of transports are still in sight.

STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED BY W. H. RICHARDSON & CO.

SATURDAY, April 11

North Carolina 6's, old issue, 175 and interest.
North Carolina 6's, new issue, 125 to 130.
North Carolina 8's, 135 and interest.
Gold 400 premium.
Silver 375 premium.
Confederate Bonds (100,000,000) loan, 105 to 110 interest.
Bank Notes 55 to 60 premium.

BEEF.—There is no luxury like good beef, and the kind the soldiers at Vicksburg get now—with their hides, one upper hairy hide and a tough blue under covering and purple grisly flesh. There is no doubt that the troops in this department look gaunt and fierce, and have such sharp teeth. Their grim manhood are elicited three times a day to eat this inimitable beef. This meat has rare qualifications. It is too poor to run away or eat—cornes easy and cheap. It only takes one man to kill it, as the vital spark is so near extinct that he can do it with a soap stick, by tapping it gently on the head. Sometimes there is no trouble with it at all, for it frequently dies a natural death—yielding up its troubled breath without a murmur. There is no need of cutting the throat to bleed it, as there is no blood in it. The cattle are a little troubled when they lay down, as they have to be stood up before you can get a fair hack at them with your stick. We mentioned above that they have two hides, which is true—the outer one hairy and under it a tough, thick skin that would do very well to tan. Rare beef do our soldiers have.—*Yazoo Banner.*

FIRE IN CHARLOTTE.—The *Bulletin* of Thursday says:—Yesterday an incendiary fired the premises of the Female Institute in this city, occupied by the Rev. Wm. Burwell, whose family, we regret to say, has sustained a heavy loss in clothing, which was consumed.

The fire originated in a clothes closet, and but for the timely discovery, a large, beautiful and very valuable building would have been destroyed with its valuable contents.

The kitchen of Col. Wm. R. Myers was also fired during the night, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done

Our Police force ought to be doubled, and the greatest vigilence exercised by the citizens, for there are persons among us who are the tools and emissaries of the Yankee nation, who are ready and anxious to use fire, being unable to accomplish their designs with the sword.

If an incendiary is caught in the act, hang him or her without hesitation.